celling therein the blood of the Vein. The Calf, when dreſs'd, had, by the information of the Butcher, as little blood as the Sheep; and we ſaw him look whiter, than uſually they do in the ordinary way of killing.

2. I took out 45 *ounces* and better, of blood, out of the *Jugular Vein* of a Sheep, of a leſſer ſize than the former; by which time, the Spectators, as well as my ſelf, found her exceeding faint, and ſome thought her paſs'd recovery, without a ſupply of blood. Then I convey'd blood from the *Jugular Vein* of a Calf into that of the Sheep, for the ſpace of 7 *minutes*, when we did believe, by the continuance of a good ſtream from the Calf, that the Sheep had already received more blood, than ſhe had loſt. Whereupon we ſet her free, and ſhe had no ſooner got her liberty, but ſeeing a Dog near her (which was a Spaniel, that had formerly ſuffered the tranſmiſſion of Sheeps-blood into him) ſhe butted with great violence at him three or four times, not appearing at all concern'd at what ſhe had endured in the Experiment. We keep this Sheep alive, ſhe being ſent to graſs again, and ſeeming hitherto very ſtrong and luſty.

The Calf was much larger than the Sheep. We bled the Calf to death, and received from him ſix Porringers full of blood, after the Sheep had been ſuppleid, each Porringer containing $11\frac{1}{2}$ *ounces* of water. The Sheep loſt four of the ſame meaſures full of blood; which being ſupply'd by that of the Calf, we reckon, that the Calf loſt 10 ſuch meaſures in all.

An Account
Of another Experiment of Transfuſion, *viz. of Bleeding a* Mangy *into a* Sound *Dog.*

This was made by Mr. Thomas Coxe, *and imparted likewiſe to the* Royal Society *in manner following.*

I procured an old Mungrell *Curr*, all over-run with the Mainge, of a middle ſize, and having, ſome hours before, fed him plentifully with Cheeſe-parings and Milk, I prepared the *Jugular Vein*, as we uſe to do the *Carotidal Artery* of the *Emittent* Animal, not deſigning any thing further, than to determine by Experiment the Infection of the *Recipient's* blood. Then I made as ſtrong a Ligature upon the Dogs Neck, as I durſt, for fear of choaking him, to the end, that the *Venal* blood, which is much more ſluggiſh in its motion and evacuation, than the *Arterial*, might be emitted with the greater advantage of *Impetus*.

Then I took a young *Land-Spaniel*, of about the ſame bigneſs, and prepared his Jugular Vein, as is uſually done in the *Recipient* Animal; the *heart-ward* part of the Vein to receive the Maingy Dogs blood, and the *head-ward* part of it to diſcharge his own into a Diſh.

Having thus prepared them both, and placed them in a convenient poſture one to the other, I let ſlip the running knots, and by frequent compreſſion of the Neck (beſides the Ligature I had made) by reaſon of the tardy running of the *Venal* blood out of the *Emittent*, transfuſed about 14 or 16 *ounces* of the blood of the *Infected*, into the Veins of the *Sound* Dog, as neer as I could gueſs by the quantity of blood, which ran into a Diſh from the *Recipient*; ſuppoſing the *Recipient* Animal to loſe near about the ſame proportion to what the *Emittent* ſupplies.

The effect of which Experiment was, no alteration at all, any way, to be obſerved in the Sound Dog. But for the Maingy Dog, he was in about 10 dayes or a fortnights ſpace perfectly cured: which might with probability enough, I think, have been expected from the conſiderable evacuation, he made; (perhaps the quickeſt and ſureſt remedy for the cure of that ſort of diſeaſe, he was infected with, both in Man and Beaſt.)